



National Protection Cluster

Minutes of Meeting (15 March 2018)

Locations: UNHCR Baghdad, UNHCR Erbil, plus Webex
Chaired by: Mohammed Khan (NPC Coordinator)

1. Review of Action Points from 15 February meeting

2. Strategic & Thematic Updates:

- a. Strategic Update from KR-I PWG
- b. Strategic Update from C/S PWG
- c. Thematic Update from GBV Sub-Cluster
- d. Thematic Update from Child Protection Sub-Cluster
- e. Thematic Update from Mine Action Sub-Cluster
- f. Thematic Update from HLP Sub-Cluster
- g. Strategic Update from CwC Task Force
- h. Update from NPC – IHF First Standard Allocation, Elections Guidance Note, Activity-Info Based Service Mapping
- i. Update from RPA mechanism

3. AOB

1. Review of Action Points from 15 February meeting

Action Points	Update/Follow-up
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KRI PWG Coordinator to compile lessons learnt from Erbil & Dohuk PWGs – on protection considerations during camp consolidation and closure - to be shared with NPC. 	<p>Ongoing. Inputs received from Erbil, inputs from Dohuk pending. Once finalized, it will be shared with NPC & CCCM Cluster.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPC requested to engage with legal partners working on detention to decide on the need for and scope of dedicated coordination mechanism for legal assistance related to detention. 	<p>The issue was raised at NPC SAG meeting on 22 February. It was decided that NPC will draft Detentions Guidance/SOPs for its partners, based on UNHCR’s existing Detentions SOPs for its staff. The question of whether to convene a dedicated coordination forum – at national or sub-national level - for legal assistance partners working on detention was deferred till after the Detentions Guidance/SOPs are drafted. Ninewa PWG’s legal partners meetings will continue to engage on detention issues, among other legal issues.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salah al-Din PWG to encourage partners to report the sighting of explosive hazards or suspected explosive hazards to the Mine Action Sub-Cluster, whose Reporting Tool has been shared with C/S PWG partners. 	<p>Completed.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPC invited partners who are engaged in IM related activities to nominate themselves, and Sub-Clusters to encourage their partners to nominate themselves for DRC’s Protection Info Management (PIM) training in April 2018 in Amman. All nominations should be sent to NPC Coordinators by COB on Sunday, 18 February. 	<p>Completed. Among partners who nominated themselves, NPC SAG selected 3 partners – IMMAP, Human Appeal, DRC’s RPA staff - who were nominated to participate in PIM training. Selected partners, along with 4 NPC and Sub-Cluster IMOs, have begun registration process.</p>

- Minutes adopted without amendments.

2a. Strategic Update from KRI & Ninewa PWG

- **Dohuk:** Increasing rates of suicidal cases. In 2017, in total 25 cases of suicide and attempt suicide were reported in Sharia, Khanke, Bersive, Esian, Rawanga and Chamishko camps. Since the beginning of 2018 and up to the reporting period, 8 cases of suicide incidents were reported in Khanke, Bajid Kandala, Chamishko, Kabarto, and Bersive 1 camps (out of which 4 succumbed to injuries and passed away). However, only in Sharia camp 14 suicide incidents were reported, out of which 3 resulting into a loss of life. According to information obtained either from the victims, or community leaders and volunteers, health workers and other sources, the main causes of the incidents appear to be interlinked to: poor living conditions; uncertainty and lack of prospect (over the future of their displacement and return); psycho-social challenges; sexual and gender based violence; family disputes and domestic abuse. Partners in Dohuk are planning to establish a joint MHPSS taskforce between protection and health partners to address the trend. Guidance from the NPC will be appreciated.
- **Dohuk:** Resumed returns from Garmawa camp. The long awaited return of IDP families from the camps established in Duhok governorate in response to the Mosul crisis (Garmawa IDP camp) started on 4 March. As communicated by the camp management on 1 March, , 49 IDP families in Garmawa obtained security permission for return to their places of origin within Ninewa governorate. The concerned families have been initially relocated from Nergizlia 1 & 2 camps to Garmawa camp in early January 2018 and applied for return during the relocation process. The IDPs are of ethnic Arab origin, displaced from Ninewa, and involuntary relocated to the camps established in response to the Mosul crisis in 2017. Following the return of 41 families (217 individuals) from Garmawa to Ninewa governorate on 4 March, another group of 120 IDP families (553 individuals) in Garmawa camp obtained the security clearance for return to their places of origin within the Ninewa governorate and returned on 12 March. Most of these families have been waiting for the clearance since October 2017. All returning families were given back their mobile phones and SIM cards confiscated upon arrival to the camp, as well as allowed to take back all their belonging and possessions (Reminder: Garmawa camp was the first one in Dohuk governorate where strict measures in relation to freedom of movement and ID card confiscation were imposed, which was later applied across KRI in camps established for IDPs fleeing as a result of campaign to retake Mosul).
- **Sulaimaniyah:** MOI Suly issued a new requirement that a valid election card needs to be presented in order to obtain PDS cards (or any other documentation). Sulaimaniyah Provincial Council released a statement in a letter directed to the PDS office in Sulaimaniyah indicating that the “requirement is illegal” and should not be implemented. Protection partners are monitoring the situation.
- **Erbil:** Protection partners in Khazer / Hasansham IDP camps are documenting cases of family separation, in which the parents decide to stay in the return area (mostly Mosul city) and send their children with extended family members to the camps, so they can benefit from assistance and education.
- **Erbil:** Protection partners in Khazer / Hasansham camps are conducting surveys with IDPs who originate from villages in the area neighbouring the camps (some of them are so close that IDPs can see their houses from the camp). Until today these IDPs were not able to return and protection partners want to better understand the reasons and intentions of the IDPs, to advocate on their behalf with the authorities. The villages around Khazer / Hasansham have been heavily destroyed and contaminated.

2b. Strategic Update from C/S PWG

- **Baghdad:** 700 IDP families *in camps* in Baghdad originating from Anbar, Salah Al Din and Ninewa, continue to be at risk of being forcibly returned by Baghdad Operations Command. A total of 500 *non-camp* IDP families living in Al Taji district in Baghdad face threats of eviction to their places of origin in Anbar, Salah Al Din and Mosul. Families from Yathrib and Baiji expressed concerns about returning to their area of origin due to tribal issues, including blood money, and collective punishment. Reportedly authorities suggested that if families can prove that their houses have been destroyed, they could be exempted from forced evictions/returns. However, this would require them to take pictures in their area of origin and have them been certified by the local Provincial Council.
- **Salah al-Din:** Through mid-March a total of 46 HHs were reported to have been forcibly evicted. The eviction trend seen in February has continued into March as local authorities and building contractors have continued to pressure IDPs staying in unfinished schools and public buildings, primarily in Tikrit city. Due to the continued pressures and harassment from Mukhtars and police authorities, IDPs have continued to vacate such properties

in small but continuous numbers. IDPs have been returning to their AoOs in Beiji city and villages north of Beiji city. *Threat of Forced evictions*: On 26 February, a member of the Special Weapons and Tactics Forces visited Shaqlawa complex, an informal settlement on an unfinished construction site in Tikrit, and notified IDP families that they would need to leave the complex by 2 March. Following extensive advocacy efforts, and a visit of Governor on 27 February, authorities reportedly decided to refrain from forcibly evicting IDPs from Shaqlawa complex until the end of school year (May-June). Families will reportedly also be provided the possibility to move to IDPs camps in case they are unwilling to return. In addition to families living in informal complexes, 404 families who are living in informal settlements in Salah al-Din have been allowed to choose between returning to their areas of origin in Salah al-Din or Mosul, or moving to camps. *Return*: Since beginning of March a total of 643 families returned from KR-I, Baghdad, Anbar and SAD to Shirqat, Baiji and Balad districts using private vehicles. *Re-displacement*: from areas of origin to IDP camps continued. Since the beginning of March, 42 IDPs families moved from various areas of origin in Salah al-Din, Kirkuk and Mosul to Bustan, Al-Alam, and Al-Karama camps. Lack of services and destruction of HLP in areas of origin, in addition to frequent ISIL attacks in areas such as Al-Riyadh in Hawiga, are the reason behind such re-displacements. *Secondary displacement*: On 11 February, 78 families, originally from Al-Refeaat within Balad district, were evicted from Al-Salam Camp in Baghdad. 48 families who are currently stranded in an abandoned train station building in Balad are in a dire condition. Partners are facing challenges accessing Balad communities due to presence of armed actors and multiple requirements for access letters from civilian authorities and security actors in Balad and Samarra (advocacy efforts are ongoing). *Governorate Return Committee*: The following UN agencies and NGOs will serve on the GRC in Salah al-Din: DRC, Sorouh, UNHCR and OCHA. *Shahama camp*: Salah al-Din Operations Command has set out a tightened sponsorship scheme to allow IDPs who live in a defacto internment situation in Al Shahama to leave the camp and return to their areas of origin. The scheme has some requirements that are difficult to meet. During the reporting period, the sponsorship files of 20 families reached the final approval stage by Salah al-Din Operations Commander, while 17 files has just been approved. On the other hand, 18 families were unable to obtain sponsors while 120 families were denied sponsorship by their respective tribes. The current population of Al-Shahama camp is 177 families.

- Anbar**: Incidents of collective punishment have been reported in various areas of return in Anbar. Two families were expelled from Ana due to perceived affiliation with extremist armed group and reportedly left to Baghdad. Local authorities in Al-Qa'im district have reportedly been receiving an increased number of complaints from returnees regarding cases of looting and robbery, particularly in uninhabited houses. Many houses of families perceived to be linked to extremists have been occupied by families whose houses have been destroyed. Incidents of collective punishments continue to be reported including the recent killing of two women in Siddah village due to alleged extremist links. According to the local authorities, 50% of the displaced families have returned since November 2017, damage rate being 75%. A positive development is that the security screening process which was put on hold since 19 February 2018 due to an internal conflict between governmental and pro-governmental actors running the Security Audit Center of Al-Qa'im has resumed issuance of security coupons on 1 March. The approximate processing capacity of the center is 250-300 individuals per day. *Movement to camps*: Since the beginning of March, around 30 IDPs families have moved from Al-Qaim, Rawa, Baghdad and KR-I to HTC and AAF IDP camps. Inability to pay rental fees, lack of services and destruction of houses in areas of origin, and eviction threats (particularly in Baghdad), were identified as the main factors for this movement. A few families coming from west Anbar have reportedly moved to east Anbar camps to avoid any violence that may erupt during the upcoming general elections. *Forced return*: On 22 and 23 February, authorities in Anbar forced 141 families from Kilo 18 and Al-Khaldiyah camps to return to areas of origin within Anbar. *Re-displacement*: Among these were 28 families (18 families returned back from Heet) who were barred from returning to their homes by their tribes, reportedly due to perceived affiliation with extremists. These families have been re-displaced back to Al-Khaldiyah camp. *Return*: MoMD (transport) and Anbar Operations Command (escort) supported a return of 300 families from camps in Kirkuk and 662 families from camps in Anbar to Al-Qa'im and Ana districts. There are reports that some families from Khalidiyah camps were forced to return. MoMD also facilitated the return of 600 IDPs from Erbil to other parts of west Anbar. *Forcible relocation within camps*: On 27 February, local authorities in Anbar forcibly relocated 151 families from Falluja 9 sector to different sectors within the camp with the excuse that the area is flooded. Families resisted at the beginning as services in the other sectors are poor compared to Falluja 9. *Camp consolidation/closure*: On 5 March, the Office of the Governor of Anbar issued a letter outlining four key points: (i) HTC, AAF, Al-Khaldiyah and Bzebiz camps (hosting 2,900 families) should be consolidated; (ii) All sectors of Kilo 18 camp should be consolidated; (iii) Empty tents should be removed and given to returnee families; and (iv) Camp managers should not allow NGOs that do not

have the approval of the Anbar JCMC and a registration certificate to work in camps. If these recommendations are to be enforced, there is a risk that IDPs living in the camps could be forcefully relocated to other camps/sectors where services are of lower quality or not available at all. 191 families in four sectors of HTC camp have already been informed by the camp managements that they will need to relocate so that sectors can be consolidated. They have been given the freedom to choose which sector they want to be relocated to, but most families expressed reluctance. *Governorate Returns Committee (GRC)*: The ToRs have been finally endorsed and the formation of Anbar GRC will be prioritized. OCHA will be advocating to extend the moratorium on forced evictions/returns in Anbar until the GRC has been convened and agreed on the way forward. There is need to continue advocating for establishment of GRC in Baghdad, but currently it is not being considered by the central authorities. The following UN agencies and NGOs will serve on the GRC in Anbar: IRC, UIMS, IOM and UNICEF. *Community Resource Centres (CRCs) update*: The final CRC Concept of Operations, Terms of Reference and Steering Committee ToR have been approved by JCMC. Ninewa and Anbar are considered as priority by the authorities for establishment of CRCs.

- **Diyala:** An RPA was organized in Alawand 1 and Alawand 2 camps in Khanaqin area, a disputed territory which changed security responsibility from the KRG to federal government control in October 2017. The majority of the families in Alwand camps are from Diyala governorate including many families from Muqdadiyah district, Sadiyah and Jalawla areas. The RPA identified barriers to return for families wanting to return to their place of origin, including HLP issues, and significant threats in areas of origin including retribution attacks, explosive hazard contamination, and security concerns resulting in most families wanting to stay in Khanaqin and not return yet to their homes.

2c. Thematic Update from GBV Sub-Cluster

- The roll out of the GBV SOPs for KRI has taken place in Duhok, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil targeting decision makers, non-specialized service providers and GBV specialized service providers including; police; social workers, health workers, lawyers, investigators, etc.
- Visit of the SRSG: issues relevant to ISIS survivors and children born out of rape were a focus.
- Actors are updating 2018 service mapping / and referral pathways, and closed projects are being handed over to active members in respective locations.
- **Centre-South:** GBV partners continued to respond to IDPs through mobile teams and static centers in camps and out-of-camp locations in a coordinated way by conducting safety audits as part of risk mitigation and by providing psychological first aid, PSS and GBV case management. Recreational activities were also organized as entry points to these services. GBV WG in Salah al-Din and Anbar alerted the PWGs in each governorate about flooding, and distributed dignity kits to women and girls affected by recent heavy rains. It was agreed to establish Karbala GBV Sub-Working Group - under CS GBV WG - which would oversee coordination in Karbala, Najaf and Babylon. A new women's center was opened in al-Obaidi sub-district, Al-Qa'im district, west Anbar. GBV partners worked in collaboration with camp management and health partners to spread GBV prevention/mitigation messages and awareness-raising activities. WCCs in Diyala have been providing GBV services including PSS, awareness sessions and referral services to IDPs in urban areas and camps, and returnees in the retaken areas. Diyala: There is no sufficient GBV and health services in retaken areas of Diyala (i.e. Al-Adheem and Saadiya sub-districts); transportation issues also continued to be a barrier for beneficiaries to access services, particularly in areas outside of camps; there is a need for more resources to be able to respond comprehensively. There is limited availability of legal services and livelihood opportunities for GBV survivors in C/S Iraq.
- **Erbil:** There was good coordination on handover of refugee women's safe spaces between NRC and Al-Mesala organization. Case management is being conducted by Al-Mesala in all refugee camps in Erbil. Accessibility to Erbil camps through KRG central checkpoints has been noted as challenge by GBV actors.
- **Ninewa:** There is a need to improve drinking water availability and latrines in Jedda and Qayyarah airstrip camps, as this can impact on GBV risk.

2d. Thematic Update from Child Protection Sub-Cluster

- Ninewa CPWG Coordinators were newly endorsed. 3 coordinators are: Erik Prins from Mission East, Mohammed from Hope Organization, SCI's new CP Manager for Ninewa (newly arriving). The meeting will be monthly, likely to take place in Mosul city (not in Erbil). The e-mail group will be newly set up, separating from Erbil & Dohuk CPWG mailing lists. Those who are currently in those two mailing list, will be requested to choose which one to subscribe via mail in the coming days.

- Case management supervision and coaching training: CPSC promotes case management capacity strengthening. Supervision and coaching training targets supervisors of case workers, who then internally mentor case workers of their organizations. The Erbil training will take place in the last week of March, Mosul (case management training in March) in April, Central South in April, Suly (combining Kirkuk & Diyala) in May, Dohuk in May, respectively.
- Global Child Survivors Initiative: Global CP Area of Responsibility launched 18 months pilot project on coordination and response for child survivors of GBV. Iraq is selected as one of four pilot countries. This will be a joint programme between GBV SC and CP SC. CPSC has recommended Anbar and Salah al-Din for the pilot locations. The first support visit is planned at the end of April 2018, if visa does not arrive on time, it will be postponed to after the election.
- Structured Psychosocial Support: CPSC largely discourages CFS in 2018. Instead, we promote structured and vetted PSS modules to be incorporated in learning centers/ community centers. CPSC members endorsed two major structured and vetted PSS modules for partners those who do not have their own PSS modules, without re-inventing the wheel. They are: 1) SCI's child and youth resilience module; and 2) War Child 's DEAL module. Interested partners can contact CPSC.
- Common Indicators for Child protection for Inter-sector assessment: As part of Assessment WG initiative under ICCG, all Clusters are working on the set of common indicator/questions at the household and community level. CPSC is receiving support from Global CP AoR on developing proxy indicators to collect data on challenging topics such as unaccompanied and separated children, child labour etc.
- Request to Mine Action SC from Salah al-Din CPWG: Baiji district mine clearance and risk education to be prioritized. There are two major incidences in the last two months, which resulted in 2 children dead, 5 children significantly injured. CPSC would like to advocate for the prioritization of Baiji mine clearance, as it appears to be a major barrier to safe return.

2e. Thematic Update from Mine Action Sub-Cluster

- Nicola Sandhu departed on 5 March; Louise Skilling will be temporarily filling in as Mine Action SC Coordinator, with support from Lindsay Harkness.
- Online Request Form for Explosive Hazard reporting is temporary until the Government system up and running. UNMAS ran a diagnostic for last 2 weeks and found that: 69 requests have been submitted in total, of which 8 have been closed; and 41 remain open (everyone has been contacted by email or phone). The reasons for still being open were: request is Outside Area of Operations (AOO) i.e. no teams nearby; the request relates to private houses; or the request is on standby for access / security (this applies to Baiji where the teams deployed and were turned back at PMF checkpoint).
- How does the online request work? (i) Request comes in; (ii) Requester is contacted (sometimes there are typos, please take care to fill in the request correctly); (iii) 'Hazardous area form' is filled and if there is not enough information, then a non-technical survey team is sent; on the other hand, if there is enough information, then an appropriate clearance team is sent. If MA actors are unable to respond right away, please note that the 'hazardous area form' is logged in the Government Database and will show as a red dot on a map, and the map will be available should an NGO or commercial company approach the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) for tasks.
- If you would like Risk Education for your staff, please contact Louise or Lindsay.
- Maps of 'cleared' areas in Mosul: UNMAS will not provide maps of 'cleared' areas in Mosul as it is not safe to do so. Between rubble removal, reconstruction, plus moving items and the multi-dimensional aspects of urban environments we cannot declare anywhere as 'cleared' as per international mine action standards. If you would like more information or an area specific brief, please contact Louise or Lindsay.
- Based on analysis of the last 10 days of requests, the Mine Action AOR will draft a note on 'Frequently Asked Questions' to address the common questions that come in, to be ready shortly.
- Clearing around houses: Mine action operators in Iraq are not permitted to utilize explosives therefore if an item is safe to move, our operators will move it otherwise it has to be picked up by Iraqi Security Forces.
- Risk education materials being circulated by non-accredited organizations under the umbrella of CWC. Lindsay & Louise to discuss in more detail with NPC and CWC TF.

2f. Thematic Update from HLP Sub-Cluster

- Update on compensation process in Ninewa: Compensation for damaged houses is a two-step process: (1) *Courts*: The claimant would go to the investigation court, with a copy of the below documents: Ownership deed (Tapu); clear photos of the damaged house (low resolution pictures are usually rejected); proof that the damage has been done by a terrorist group, or during the military operation (this is proving to be difficult for claimants as there are no clear guidelines on how to prove the cause of damage); in cases where the owner is deceased, the claimant should provide an inheritance deed, plus their civil documentation proving their relation to the deceased owner; (2) *Compensation Committees*: The court would then ask the police for a background check on the claimant in order to check for any ISIL links. When the police clear the claimant from any links, the claimant takes the investigation court's report to the compensation committee. The committee would verify the application, the background of the claimant, and the level of damage. They would then provide the claimant with a reference number that they will use in the future once the financial allocations are available for disbursement. *Several challenges have been noted*: (1) Some houses are built on state-owned land or farmlands, and thus the claimant would have no ownership deeds, and is left with no recourse to compensation funds. (2) In some cases, several people are entitled to a share of the house as part of the inheritance. However, in reality, only one of them resides in the house. Iraqi law does not allow one inheritor to process the compensation claim on their own, and instead requires all beneficiaries of the inheritance to be present. This has raised legal challenges as all inheritors are not always present. (3) People who were renting houses and were not owners are not entitled to file for compensation.
- The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is hosting a partners' meeting in Nairobi, Kenya on 24-26 April. HLP partners from Iraq are encouraged to apply as soon as possible (the deadline has passed, but is provisionally extended). Partners will be expected to cover their own costs for participation.
- HLP partners are requested to contribute to service mapping (3W) covering all governorates. Deadline is 22 March.
- HLP Sub-Cluster will be rolling out a series of workshops in May, focusing on: (1) gathering inputs on HLP thematic and geographic priorities for 2018, based on partners' experiences in the field; (2) review and endorsement of HLP service mapping; (3) discussion on standardized HLP reporting template, and response matrix. This will cover the 4 main governorates in Iraq (Anbar, Ninewa, Diyala and possibly Kirkuk/Baghdad).

2g. Strategic Update from CwC Task Force

- Monthly CwC TF forums are organized with partners working on mainstreaming CwC across all clusters and sectors to ensure provision of information in dignified manner, enhance two-way communication, and allow for engagement of communities. CwC TF Erbil collaborated with CwC TF Dohuk by providing technical support and mass information materials on fire prevention and legal issues.
- CwC TF committed to provide technical support and capacity building of members. CwC TF, WFP and IDP Call Centre organized a one-day workshop targeting CwC partners. Such collaboration continue based on needs and request from partners. NPC partners are also able to benefit from such capacity building opportunities by reaching out to NPC Coordinators.
- CwC TF provided technical support to the fire prevention campaign conducted in Jedda camps by RNVD, IOM, UPP, Intersos, WRO and others. Mass information materials will be shared with partners accordingly.
- CwC TF is updating service mapping and helplines which will also be shared with NPC partners.
- Next CwC TF meeting is planned for 27 March.

2g. Update from NPC

- **IHF Allocation update**: There were 33 project proposals submitted and received by NPC. 18 proposals in total recommended to IHF Advisory Board, and all were formally approved. The breakdown is as follows: 4 general protection proposals recommended (3 in Ninewa, 1 in C/S); 6 CP proposals recommended; 6 GBV proposals recommended; 1 HLP proposal recommended; 1 MA proposal recommended. NPC provided technical comments to partners whose proposals have been recommended on 15 March (through GMS system). Partners will be requested to revise their proposals (based on NPC's technical comments) by 22 March. By 27 March, final check on revised proposals will be done by Cluster and HFU. By 29 March, grant agreement preparation will be completed. By 2 April, HC will sign and give final approval on all Clusters' projects/submissions. Starting from mid-April, first disbursements will occur.
- **HCT Elections Guidance Note update**: Protection & CCCM Clusters drafted guidance on humanitarian partners' engagement with the electoral process, which was shared with the ECM and HCT. OCHA is revising the initial

inputs, and final version was shared by OCHA in the coming days. At the same time, NPC is preparing operational guidance note for protection partners (similar to the one developed by CCCM Cluster) focusing on protection response e.g. CwC messaging related to electoral rights, legal assistance to secure civil documentation for IDP voters, protection monitoring re: armed actor presence in camps, etc.

Action Item: NPC to circulate the final HCT Elections Guidance Note with minutes of 15 March NPC meeting. NPC to share its operational guidance note for protection partners, focusing on protection response, as soon as it is finalized.

- **Activity-Info (AI) Based Service Mapping:** At NPC Coordinators meeting held on 1 March, it was agreed that IMOs will use the CP SC's 3W template as a starting point for creating a service mapping. Partners' submission on AI for January-February will be used to populate the service mapping. However, partners do not submit data into AI on their staff focal point (plus their phone number and email address) that can be used for referral purposes. Instead partners' Reporting Officer or Project Manager is listed on AI. Therefore, once the service mapping is populated, NPC, Sub-Clusters, and PWGs will reach out to partners to gather staff focal points and their contact info at district level. This service mapping will need to be updated on a quarterly basis. The service mapping will allow governorate-level PWGs to make referrals in a timely manner. Once the service mapping is complete it will be shared with IDP Call Centre, on a quarterly basis.

2i. Updates from RPA mechanism

- Rapid Protection Assessments (RPA) were conducted in February/March in Balad and Baiji in Salah al-Din, Muqdadiyah and Khanaqin in Diyala, and an RPA report on secondary displacement from Al-Qa'im is forthcoming. Main trends included forced returns that resulted in secondary displacement, HLP violations, and forced recruitment to armed groups.
- Due to increased military operations and security incidents in Hawiga district, humanitarian access has been restricted for the last month. There are concerning trends and fear of retribution attacks against civilians in the area (both returnees and families who stayed under IS occupation), as well as collective punishment that was already identified in previous protection reports (*RPA- Hawiga/Riyadh, Feb 9, 2018*).
- HLP violations by armed actors (PMF) are being reported at an alarming rate in Hawiga district (Kirkuk), Anbar (Qa'im), and Diyala (Muqdadiyah) as seen in the latest 3 RPAs in these areas.
- Diyala remains a critical area with many gaps, including in protection. Returns to Muqdadiyah, Sadiyah, and Jalawla are ongoing from Khanaqin camps but many IDPs have re-displaced due to destroyed homes, insecurity in the area, fear of tribal retribution, and lack of basic services.
- Forced recruitment of IDPs has been identified as a trend in Shirqat (Salah al din), Hawiga (Kirkuk), and Muqdadiyah (Diyala) and in some cases families were forced to provide one family member to the PMF in their area as a condition to return to their area of origin. Risks of child recruitment to armed groups remains a key trend and area of concern.

3. AOB

- Next NPC meeting to be held on 12 April 2018.
- No further points raised under AOB.